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globe, and in recent years it has been described by explorers as still existing among some barbarous peoples. Mr. Grierson, with great industry, has brought together a large number of passages from ancient and modern writers bearing upon the practice, and has worked out from this great collection of data a plausible theory as to its origin.

A primitive hunter evolves the idea that a man of another tribe has desirable things that may be more easily or simply obtained by peaceful than by violent methods; and as one good turn deserves another, the hunter places something tempting where the other man will find it, in the hope that it will be accepted as a gift and that the stranger will leave something of value in exchange. If his scheme succeeds the transaction is repeated and finally becomes a practice. These trysting places finally become inter-tribal markets, and trade by barter or sale succeeds the silent trade.

Burnaby's Travels Through North America. Reprinted from the Third Edition of 1798. 265 pp., including introduction, appendices, notes, and index. Introduction and notes by Rufus Rockwell Wilson. A. Wessels Company, New York, 1904.

The author was the well-educated son of an excellent English family, who, when about twenty-five years old (1759-60), travelled through the American colonies from Virginia to Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He saw the colonists at a critical time, only a few years before the Revolutionary War, and his comments on them and the development they had attained were acute as well as kindly and interesting. He speaks of the Virginians as haughty and jealous of their liberties, impatient of restraint; they could scarcely bear the thought of being controlled by a superior power. The Pennsylvanians were frugal and industrious, but not remarkably courteous and hospitable to strangers. "They have fallen into the same errors in their ideas of independency; and most of the other colonies have." When he visited Princeton it had two professors, besides the Provost, and invested funds amounting to \$10,000. Each professor drew a salary equivalent to \$250. The men of New Jersey were gentlemen farmers, and the settled portion of New York City was a mile long and about half a mile wide. This book, which is one of the excellent series of "Source Books of American History," will help towards fuller and more accurate knowledge of the troublous times in the colonies on the eve of the struggle for independence.